INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Module 1

Introduction and Command Procedures

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Objectives

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Objectives

- **Identify the purposes of IMS**

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Objectives

- Identify the purposes of IMS
- Identify when IMS is required

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Objectives

- Identify the purposes of IMS
- Identify when IMS is required
- Identify command responsibilities

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Objectives

- Identify the purposes of IMS
- Identify when IMS is required
- Identify command responsibilities
- Explain incident goals and objectives

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Objectives

- List the standard command functions

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Objectives

- List the standard command functions
- Identify the 3 types of command

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Objectives

- List the standard command functions
- Identify the 3 types of command
- List the 6 items required in an initial radio report

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Objectives

- Demonstrate giving an initial radio report

What is IMS?

What is IMS?

The Incident Management System (IMS) is a standard method of operating at *all* incidents that the Elgin Fire Department responds to. This includes fires, hazardous materials incidents, EMS, water rescue and other types of emergencies.

What IMS is:

What IMS is:

- **A management tool that defines the roles and responsibilities of all units responding to an incident**

What IMS is:

- A management tool that defines the roles and responsibilities of all units responding to an incident
- A system that enables one individual to control the incident

What IMS is:

- **A management tool that defines the roles and responsibilities of all units responding to an incident**
- **A system that enables one individual to control the incident**
- **A system designed to eliminate *"freelancing"* on the fire ground**

What IMS is not:

What IMS is not:

- **Designed to “handcuff” or take authority away from the IC**

What IMS is not:

- **Designed to “handcuff” or take authority away from the IC**
- **Designed to set strategies or control tactics**

What IMS is not:

- Designed to “handcuff” or take authority away from the IC
- Designed to set strategies or control tactics
- Designed to require “more guys in vests” than firefighters

What IMS is not:

- Designed to “handcuff” or take authority away from the IC
- Designed to set strategies or control tactics
- Designed to require “more guys in vests” than firefighters
- IMS *is not* complicated

When are we required to use IMS?

When are we required to use IMS?

- **Every multi-company incident we respond to - period.**

When are we required to use IMS?

- **Every multi-company incident we respond to - period.**
- **The use of IMS is required by**

When are we required to use IMS?

- **Every multi-company incident we respond to - period.**
- **The use of IMS is required by**
  - **SARA Title III**

When are we required to use IMS?

- Every multi-company incident we respond to - period.
- The use of IMS is required by
  - SARA Title III
  - NFPA 1500

When are we required to use IMS?

- Every multi-company incident we respond to - period.
- The use of IMS is required by
  - SARA Title III
  - NFPA 1500
  - NFPA 1561

When are we required to use IMS?

- Every multi-company incident we respond to - period.
- The use of IMS is required by
  - SARA Title III
  - NFPA 1500
  - NFPA 1561
  - MABAS Division II

Basic Concepts

Basic Concepts

- Unity of Command

Basic Concepts

- Unity of Command
- Span of Control

Unity of Command

Unity of Command

- **Every individual has a supervisor**

Unity of Command

- Every individual has a supervisor
- Orders transmitted and accepted within immediate chain of command

Unity of Command

- Every individual has a supervisor
- Orders transmitted and accepted within immediate chain of command
- Does not prevent communications needed for operations/safety of others

Unity of Command

- **Maintains accountability**

Span of Control

Span of Control

- **Number of individuals one supervisor can effectively manage**

Span of Control

- Number of individuals one supervisor can effectively manage
- Critical at emergency scene for safety and accountability

Span of Control

- Number of individuals one supervisor can effectively manage
- Critical at emergency scene for safety and accountability
- In IMS, ranges from 3 to 7

Factors that influence Span of Control

Factors that influence Span of Control

- **Availability and capabilities of supervisors or resources**

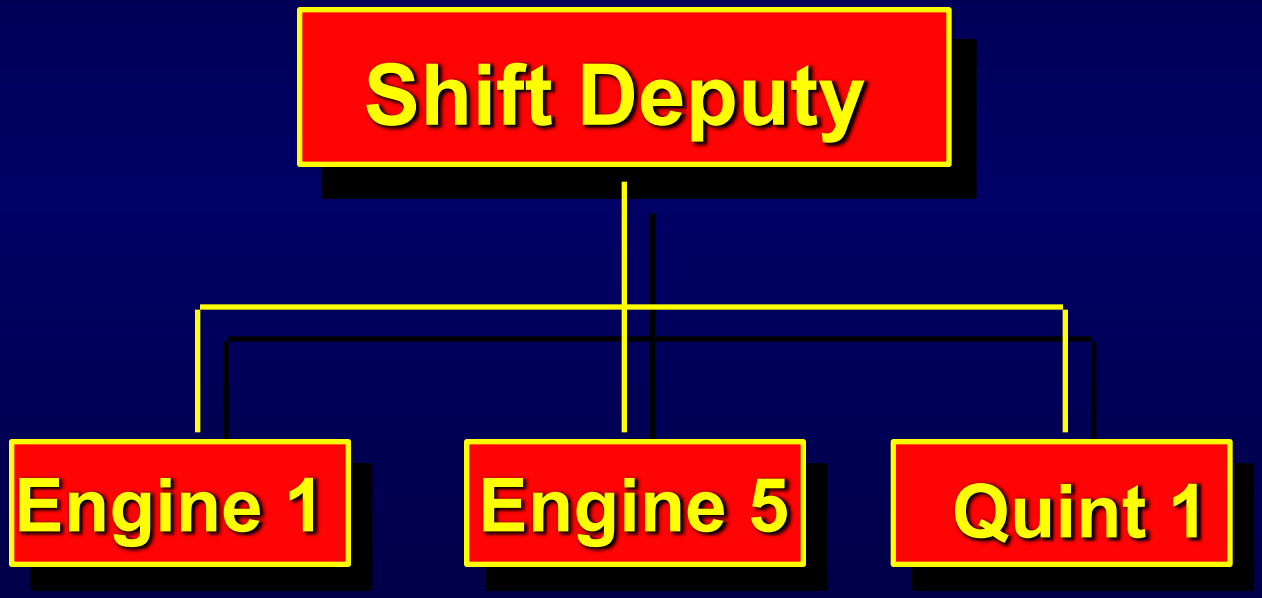
Factors that influence Span of Control

- **Availability and capabilities of supervisors or resources**
- **Number and difficulty of assignments**

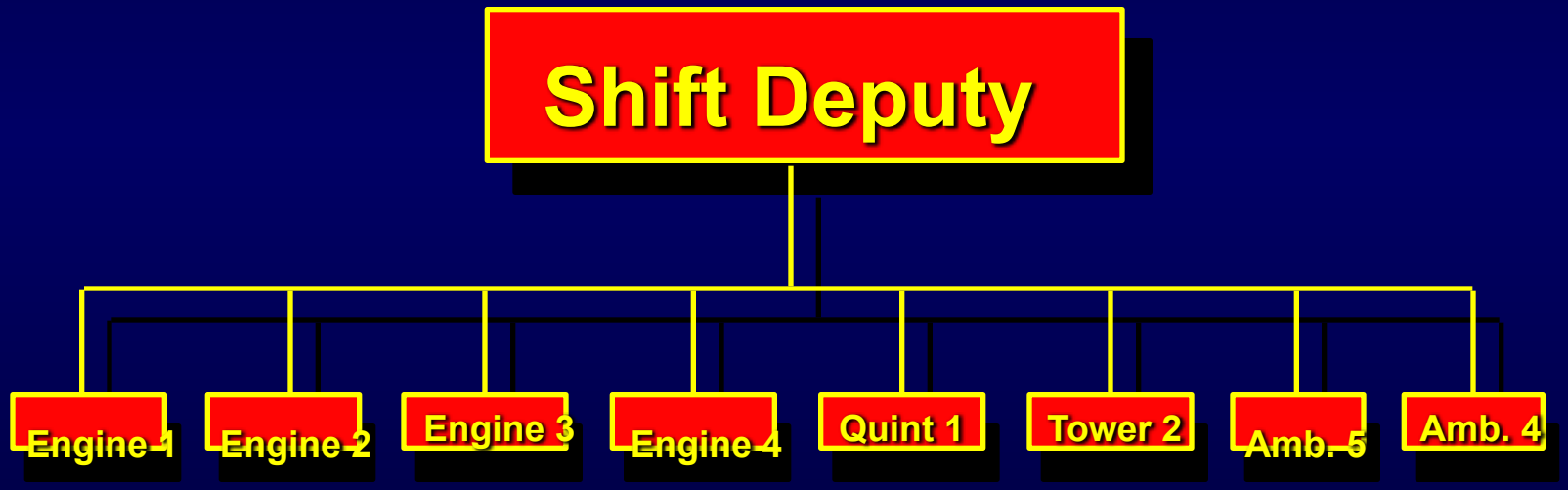
Factors that influence Span of Control

- Availability and capabilities of supervisors or resources
- Number and difficulty of assignments
- Geographic size of incident

Effective Span of Control



Not-So-Effective Span of Control



Command Responsibilities

Command Responsibilities

- **Life Safety - Civilians and Firefighters**

Command Responsibilities

- Life Safety - Civilians and Firefighters
- Taking care of the problem - stabilizing the incident

Command Responsibilities

- Life Safety - Civilians and Firefighters
- Taking care of the problem - stabilizing the incident
- Conserving property

Incident Goals and Objectives

Incident Goals and Objectives

Strategic Goals

Incident Goals and Objectives

Strategic Goals

Tactical Objectives

Incident Goals and Objectives

Strategic Goals

Tactical Objectives

Tasks

Strategic Goal

Strategic Goal

The overall plan that will be used to control the incident.

Strategic Goal

The overall plan that will be used to control the incident.

Strategic goals are broad in nature and are achieved by the completion of tactical objectives.

Examples of Strategic Goals

Examples of Strategic Goals

- **Confine the fire to its current location**

Examples of Strategic Goals

- **Confine the fire to its current location**
- **Remove the victims from the trench collapse**

Examples of Strategic Goals

- Confine the fire to its current location
- Remove the victims from the trench collapse
- Stop the grass fire at the roadway

Tactical Objectives

Tactical Objectives

Specific operations that must be accomplished to achieve strategic goals

Tactical Objectives

Specific operations that must be accomplished to achieve strategic goals

- **Must be specific and measurable**

Tactical Objectives

Specific operations that must be accomplished to achieve strategic goals

- **Must be specific and measurable**
- **Involve resources assigned to carry out the tactical objectives**

Examples of Tactical Objectives

- Search and rescue on and above the fire floor
- Ventilation on the fire floor
- Fire attack to contain fire
- Investigate for extension
- Conduct salvage
- Conduct overhaul

Tasks

Tasks

Specific company assignments to accomplish tactical objectives

Tasks

Specific company assignments to accomplish tactical objectives

Company level "hands on" activities

Examples of Tasks

- Advance attack line
- Pull ceiling
- Cut roof
- Shut off gas meter
- Right handed search of bedroom

Example

Example

STRATEGIC GOAL

Example

STRATEGIC GOAL

Confine the fire to its current location in the building

Example

TACTICAL OBJECTIVE

Example

TACTICAL OBJECTIVE

Fire attack on the floor of origin to contain and extinguish the fire

Example

TASK

Example

TASK

Advance attack line

Activity

Scenario #1

Single Family House Fire

123 Main Street

Scenario #1

- **Strategic goal _____**

Scenario #1

- Strategic goal _____
- Tactical objectives _____

Scenario #1

- Strategic goal _____
- Tactical objectives _____
- Tasks _____

Functions of Command

Functions of Command

- Assume and announce command

Functions of Command

- Assume and announce command
- Size-up

Functions of Command

- Assume and announce command
- Size-up
- Develop and implement an action plan, revise it as needed

Functions of Command

- Assume and announce command
- Size-up
- Develop and implement an action plan, revise it as needed
- Control communications

Functions of Command

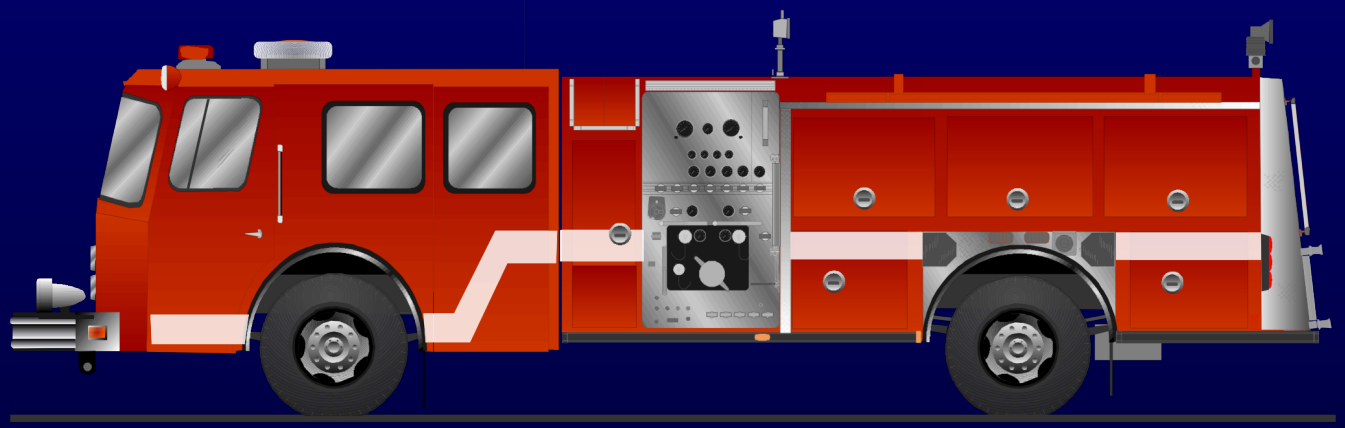
- Assume and announce command
- Size-up
- Develop and implement an action plan, revise it as needed
- Control communications
- Establish IMS

Functions of Command

- **Provide for continuity, transfer and termination of command**

Who is Command?

- First arriving fire department unit



© Copyright 1996 Galactic Software.
All Rights Reserved.

Who is Command?

- **For IMS to work**

Who is Command?

- **For IMS to work**
  - **One - and only one - person is in charge**

Who is Command?

- **For IMS to work**
  - **One - and only one - person is in charge**
  - **Everyone responding knows who this is**

Who is Command?

- For IMS to work
  - One - and only one - person is in charge
  - Everyone responding knows who this is
  - Companies receive orders through the command structure

Who is Command?

- For IMS to work
  - One - and only one - person is in charge
  - Everyone responding knows who this is
  - Companies receive orders through the command structure
  - Companies DO NOT freelance

3 Types of Command

3 Types of Command

- Informal

3 Types of Command

- Informal
- Formal

3 Types of Command

- Informal
- Formal
- Unified

Informal Command

Informal Command

- **2 or less units respond**

Informal Command

- 2 or less units respond
  - EMS alarm

Informal Command

- 2 or less units respond
  - EMS alarm
  - Car fire

Informal Command

- 2 or less units respond
  - EMS alarm
  - Car fire
  - CO alarm

Informal Command

- 2 or less units respond
  - EMS alarm
  - Car fire
  - CO alarm
- Not necessary to formally establish command

Informal Command

"Engine 1 is on the scene with a car fire"

Informal Command

- **If the incident escalates to where more units are requested to the scene, formal command must be established**

Formal Command

Formal Command

- **More than 2 units responding or requested**

Formal Command

- More than 2 units responding
  - Full still alarms

© Copyright 1996 Galactic Software.
All Rights Reserved.

Formal Command

- More than 2 units responding
  - Full still alarms
  - Water rescue

Formal Command

- More than 2 units responding
  - Full still alarms
  - Water rescue
  - Hazardous Materials incidents

© Copyright 1996 Galactic Software.
All Rights Reserved.

Formal Command

- More than 2 units responding
  - Full still alarms
  - Water rescue
  - Hazardous Materials incidents
  - Vehicle accident with entrapment

Formal Command

Formal command requires a complete initial radio report

What's required in an initial radio report?

What's required in an initial radio report?

- **Who is on the scene**

What's required in an initial radio report?

- **Who is on the scene**
- **Announce, assume and identify command**

What's required in an initial radio report?

- **Who is on the scene**
- **Announce, assume and identify command**
- **What you got**

What's required in an initial radio report?

- Who is on the scene
- Announce, assume and identify command
- What you got
- Obvious conditions found

What's required in an initial radio report?

- Who is on the scene
- Announce, assume and identify command
- What you got
- Obvious conditions found
- Announcement of command mode

What's required in an initial radio report?

- Who is on the scene
- Announce, assume and identify command
- What you got
- Obvious conditions found
- Announcement of command mode
- Initial actions

Before we continue…….

Before we continue…….

Let's talk briefly about Command Modes

Before we continue…….

Let's talk briefly about Command Modes

- **Nothing showing - investigating**

Before we continue…….

Let's talk briefly about Command Modes

- **Nothing showing - investigating**
- **Fast attack**

Before we continue…….

Let's talk briefly about Command Modes

- **Nothing showing - investigating**
- **Fast attack**
- **Defensive**

Initial radio reports

"Engine 4 is on the scene and is College Green Command, we have a 2 story house - heavy smoke showing on the 2nd floor - we're going fast attack with a preconnect

Formal Command

"Engine 2 is on the scene and is Todd Farm Command - we have a 2 story house, fire showing - we're going fast attack with a 2 1/2"

Formal Command

"Ambulance 4 is on the scene and is Randall Command - we have a vehicle accident with entrapment - give me an engine for extrication, an engine for suppression, another ambulance, and the Deputy"

Activity

606 GRAND AVENUE

723

Initial Radio Report

- Who is on the scene _____
- Announce, assume and identify command_____
- What you got_____
- Obvious conditions found_____
- Announcement of command mode____
- Initial actions_____

537 BLUE RIDGE COURT

Initial Radio Report

- Who is on the scene _____
- Announce, assume and identify command_____
- What you got_____
- Obvious conditions found_____
- Announcement of command mode____
- Initial actions_____

8 N. STATE STREET

HAT SHOP
TAILOR SHOP

Initial Radio Report

- Who is on the scene _____
- Announce, assume and identify command_____
- What you got_____
- Obvious conditions found_____
- Announcement of command mode____
- Initial actions_____

635 BENT STREET

Initial Radio Report

- Who is on the scene _____
- Announce, assume and identify command_____
- What you got_____
- Obvious conditions found_____
- Announcement of command mode____
- Initial actions_____

260 DIVISION STREET

Initial Radio Report

- Who is on the scene _____
- Announce, assume and identify command_____
- What you got_____
- Obvious conditions found_____
- Announcement of command mode____
- Initial actions_____

111 S. RANDALL ROAD

FLAG FOODS
FLAG FOODS

Initial Radio Report

- Who is on the scene _____
- Announce, assume and identify command_____
- What you got_____
- Obvious conditions found_____
- Announcement of command mode____
- Initial actions_____

What's this about assumption of Command?

What's this about assumption of Command?

- **Anytime formal command is established**

What's this about assumption of Command?

- **Anytime formal command is established**
- **Initial radio report must include announcement as to who is in command**

Why?

Why?

- **Lets everyone know who is in charge and avoids “assumptions”**

Why?

- Lets everyone know who is in charge and avoids “assumptions”
- Helps to focus on the fact that as the first arriving unit, you are in charge

Why?

- Lets everyone know who is in charge and avoids “assumptions”
- Helps to focus on the fact that as the first arriving unit, you are in charge
- Establishes time line of incident

Unified Command

Unified Command

- **Large multi-department or multi-jurisdictional incidents**

Unified Command

- Tornadoes

Unified Command

- Tornadoes
- Floods

Unified Command

- Tornadoes
- Floods
- Aircraft crashes

Unified Command

- Tornadoes
- Floods
- Aircraft crashes
- Hazardous materials incidents

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Summary

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Summary

- The purposes of IMS

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Summary

- The purposes of IMS
- When IMS is required

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Summary

- The purposes of IMS
- When IMS is required
- Command responsibilities

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Summary

- The purposes of IMS
- When IMS is required
- Command responsibilities
- Incident goals and objectives

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Summary

- Standard command functions

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Summary

- Standard command functions
- The 3 types of command

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Summary

- Standard command functions
- The 3 types of command
- 6 items required in an initial radio report

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Summary

- Giving an initial radio report

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Questions

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM